

So long as we love, we serve. So long as we are loved by others I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.

The Logan Republican.

In a year from now, when you look back over 1915, may it prove to have been the best and most profitable year that you have ever had, is the wish of The Logan Republican.

EIGHT PAGES

LOGAN, CACHE COUNTY, UTAH SATURDAY FEBRUARY 13 1915

THIRTEENTH YEAR

UTAH STATE SENATE TAKES ACTION ON PROHIBITION BILL

Wootton Measure Goes Through Practically Without Change From the Original Draft. Bill Passes by Vote of 15 to 2.

Salt Lake, Feb. 12.—State wide prohibition, to be in effect the first Monday in June, 1916, was the decision of the Senate last night when after a session lasting six hours, at which it was the special and only order of business, the Wootton prohibition bill was passed by a vote of 15 to 2. The real vote, however, was 14 to 3, Senator L. B. Wight of Summit changing his vote to give notice that he would call the bill up for reconsideration next Monday.

Those voting for the bill were Bradley, Cheez, Colton, Cottrell, Craig, Eckersley, Evans, Funk, Hansen, Reynolds, Rideout, Seegmiller, Thonley and Wootton.

Those voting against it were Fern Wight and Ferry.

The bill, known as Senate Bill No. 50, introduced by Senator J. H. Wootton of Utah county, was drafted by the Utah Federation of Prohibition and Betterment Leagues and the Utah Municipal League. It was presented with no provision for submitting the question to the voters of the state, and has been considered by the Senate committee on agriculture and irrigation to which it was referred after the first contest in the present session of the Legislature. The committee, after several public hearings voted to report favorably with no amendments whatever excepting to correct a few typographical errors.

It was in the form that the bill passed the Senate, except that one of a score or more amendments offered was adopted, making it mandatory that the state board of medical examiners and the state board of pharmacy shall revoke the license of any physician or druggist who violates the provisions of the bill relative to giving or filling prescriptions for liquor, and that after a license is revoked no other license shall be granted that person to practice medicine or pharmacy.

Third reading and final action on the bill has been set for 2:30, following the joint session of the Legislature for the reception to D. J. Palmer, commander in chief of the G. A. R. but it was 3 o'clock before the Senate returned to its chamber, and the bill was immediately taken up, after a few more petitions for and against its passage had been presented.

The question of amendment to change the time for going in effect from June, 1916, to January, 1917, proposed in an amendment by Senator Frank Evans of Salt Lake was the chief point of debate during the afternoon and then a series of amendments were offered and voted down while motions to adjourn until Friday, motions to adjourn until Saturday and motions to adjourn until Monday were disposed of generally by votes of 7 to 10. At times the discussion grew warm, especially when it was charged that there was at least a tacit agreement among the supporters of the bill as it was framed that it would be jammed down the throats of the opposition who sought to amend it in any particular.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock p. m. members on both sides became restive, and when someone in the press box started to munch a ham and egg sandwich there came a series of motions to adjourn and to take a recess that lasted nearly a half hour without success.

Senator Wootton's Argument
When the bill had been read by the clerk of the Senate, Senator Wootton urged its passage as it was reported, saying:

"I do not propose to take much of the time of this session in going over this bill or the subject at hand, for I take it that it would be an insult to your intelligence and an insult to your ability to comprehend this bill and the subject with which

it deals. I want to say that this bill was drawn after a great deal of care and labor. The theory of the bill is, of course, for state wide prohibition, and those who drafted the measure have endeavored to make it just as strong as was desired by the people of the state of Utah and still keep within the limits of the constitution of the state.

"There has developed throughout the United States in recent years a strong sentiment for prohibition. Sixteen states are already dry and in ten other states of the union legislation has made them from 25 to 50 per cent dry. Some four years ago, when I was a member of the House of Representatives this question of prohibition came and there were many arguments against prohibition—some of them having much merit. One of these arguments was that it would be impractical to try to enforce such a law when liquor could be shipped into dry territory without restriction, but now we have the Webb Kenyon bill passed by Congress, which settles the question of shipments into dry territory. I remember that four years ago the liquor men put forth many arguments but why did they not come forward with a bill for strict regulation and abide by it? Did they do it? No. And now they have no one to blame but themselves. We passed a law that regulates the sale of liquor in wet districts and what did they do? We have a condition right here in Salt Lake that is certainly no better, and in many respects is much worse, than it was four years ago."

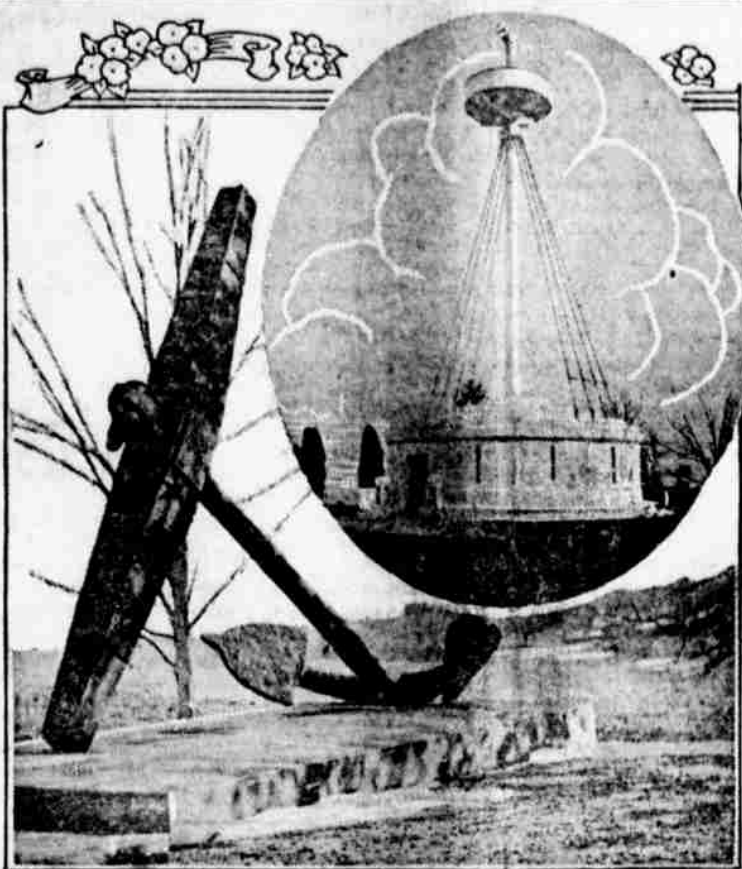
Senator Evans sought to amend the time for the act going in effect proposing to make the date the first Monday in January, 1917, instead of June, 1916, and in supporting this motion Mr. Evans read the Democratic and Republican platform planks, which provided that the question should be submitted to the people of the state. In these planks, he said, the obligations of the legislators of those parties were clearly defined. Mr. Evans then read the letter to the State Federation of Prohibition and Betterment Leagues, in which the candidates agreed to support a measure submitting the prohibition question to a vote of the people. On this subject Mr. Evans said:

"These documents show exactly where I stood on the liquor question before election. I stand in precisely the same position. Now this measure deals with a moral question—a question upon which each of my constituents is as competent to pass as I. I regard this as a question which no man ought to determine in a representative capacity, unless elected on that issue clearly defined—that he shall vote either for or against it."

"There is a widespread demand for prohibition legislation. I have always been in sympathy with this demand, but I have no right at this time to yield to mere personal preferences and before voting either way upon this measure I shall endeavor to put it in such form, through the proposed amendments, as to make it an exact compliance with my platform promise."

"I realize that I could please the extreme advocates of this bill by subscribing to their program, or I could get the approval of the anti-prohibitionists by opposing prohibition legislation. I shall do neither. As I see my duty, I have no more right to yield to factional wishes than to purely personal desires. I certainly owe nothing to the liquor interests for my election, for I stand here upon a platform which went further than did any other in opposition to the liquor traffic, and during the campaign I made the utmost effort against this traffic and its participation in politics."

New Maine Memorial at Arlington Cemetery to Be Dedicated Feb. 15



The new Maine memorial in Arlington national cemetery, Washington, will be formally dedicated on Feb. 15. Addresses will be made by President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Rear Admiral Sigbee, retired, commander of the old Maine, and others. The memorial consists of the main mast of the old unfortunate warship set in a concrete foundation in the shape of a man-of-war to resemble the turret of a ship. A picture of the memorial is seen here, together with a picture of the huge anchor of the Maine, which stands near the memorial. The Maine was blown up in Havana harbor seventeen years ago.

LOGAN'S THEATRICAL TALENT DOES MOST CREDITABLE WORK

Two nights and one afternoon matinee, three performances in all, to packed houses each time, sums up to a certain degree the confidence and appreciation of the Logan public in the Combined Minstrel and Band Shows at the Lyric this week. It was a success from nearly every point of view. Financially, it was a money getter, as a high class entertainment, full of comedy and music, there has been nothing at the local show house this season that has met with such favorable comment. Every person who took part in any way is deserving of much praise.

It is said a few members in the show missed their calling. They should have chosen the theatrical field as a life's vocation. As a comedian, Lewis Edwards never appeared before the local public to better advantage. It was a scream every time he opened his mouth. William Larsen, Jack Goldenburg and S. McDonald as end men and with C. W. Hansen, as interlocutor, each did his part well high onto perfection.

Such talent as is found in James McMurrin, Frank Baugh Jr., Arthur Olsen, Karl Farnsworth, Charles O. Peterson, A. Woolley, L. Bailey, Alex Preston and J. B. Castleton is a credit to any community and each of these young men did credit to himself in the solo work and choruses.

The orchestra gave able support to the singers under the leadership of Guy Alexander.

The playlette, "Carrots," with Mrs. C. W. Hansen, J. R. Morton,

Mabel Johnson and Elnora Benson in the cast, gave thirty minutes of pleasant entertainment. Mr. Morton and Mrs. Hansen taking their parts like young professionals.

The climax of the show came in the big musical act, "Bingville Band Reception." It was not only the funniest thing in the whole show, but considerable talent was exhibited here. The cast in this act was composed of Lewis Edwards, G. B. Alexander, H. Farr, Edwin Smith, S. McDonald and N. W. Christensen.

The company will disband without playing any of the nearby towns.

PROMOTERS BELIEVE IN GAS PROJECT

Have Taken Temporary Headquarters in Logan. Expect to Push Development Work

Charles A. Reese of Benson ward, J. G. Christy of Preston, and Thos. P. Wharton of California, are in the city in the interests of the Utah Oil and Gas Company recently organized for the purpose of doing development work in the vicinity of Trenton and Benson ward. They claim to have showings sufficient to justify the expenditure of money to test out their project borings to determine if gas and oil can be had in commercial quantities. Their offices are at the Eagle hotel and these gentlemen stand ready to explain what they have in sight and to show the reports made by their engineer.

Regular excursion trips are being planned to the sight of this natural gas, which is said to be rising in large quantities, giving every indication of the presence of oil.

Murdock Special for Saturday, February 13.—Bitter sweet chocolates, a fine smooth cream fondant filled with nuts and fruits, coated with a rich coating of chocolate, unequalled in quality, packed in one pound boxes, full weight. We offer today only 30c per box.—Adv.

TAKES EXCEPTIONS TO DR. THOMAS ON HIGH SCHOOL THEORY

School Man at Richmond Believes Instruction Should be Given at Both North and South End of Valley in Order to Do Most Good.

Dear Editor:

Dr. Thomas in his article of February 11, 1915, has touched upon a question that is of vital importance to the people of Cache county, that of providing a high school education for the boys and girls, and the question naturally arises as to how this can be done at the least cost.

Dr. Thomas is right in saying that perhaps the most important question before the citizens of the county is the establishment of a system of high schools. As stated by him the problem involves both taxation and education. With this in view then, the proper arrangement of a high school system so as to get the maximum high school benefits educationally at the lowest rate of taxation is what should be kept in mind. That is what the people of Cache county want and it is what they are entitled to.

A high school system that will give the maximum high school benefits educationally at the lowest rate of taxation is not the one that will develop efficiency in the few, but the one that will reach the largest number of boys and girls with that efficiency.

There seems to be no question but that the consolidation of school systems brings about greater efficiency and greater economy, but might there not be a point when that consolidation like almost everything else, reaches its maximum of efficiency and from that point the efficiency would decrease. Especially would this be so when we consider that one of the very essential things in measuring this efficiency is the number of students reached by the system.

Judged from this point of view, the question naturally arises as to whether the establishment of one central high school in Cache county would give the maximum high school benefits educationally at the lowest rate of taxation. For a number of years the only high school work done in the county was by the U. A. C. and the B. Y. C. at Logan, and I believe that the people of the county are in a good position to judge the percentage of county students reached by these schools as compared with the percentage being reached by the two county high schools now located, one in the north and one in the south. We might apply the same thing to the Agricultural College and the University of Utah. I think that the two schools are reaching many more students now than they would do if they were centralized at one place. Their spheres of influence are also much greater. Statistics compiled to show the sphere of influence of a university upon any section of country, show that the sphere of influence of the average college does not extend very far from the place where it is situated. This being the case, would it be worse to limit this influence to one section rather than to give it two sections where it can be done without decreasing efficiency. It is true that the two schools have different fields of work, but not so different but what it could be given at one place. Would not the same thing apply to the high schools as to the colleges?

Judged from the joint view of "The greatest good to the greatest number" I am inclined to believe that the arguments are in favor of the system adopted by the County Board of Education, that of placing one high school in the north and of the county and one in the south.

With a view of extending the benefits of the high schools and reaching more students, the County School Board has already practically decided to establish junior high schools

including the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, in the larger towns, just as soon as conditions will permit.

With reference to the cost of maintaining the two high schools as compared with one, I rather think there might be a question as to whether it would take less to maintain one. There would have to be just as many members in the one faculty as in the two as most of the classes are overcrowded now and the smallest classes are larger than some I have attended at the Utah Agricultural College and the University of Utah.

The thing that would more than offset the cost of buildings and equipment would be the additional cost of transporting students. To illustrate just what this would mean, had one central high school been established at Logan this year it would have cost \$10,000 more to transport the students than it now costs. This would increase each year until it would reach \$15,000 or \$20,000. Would this not be too much of an additional burden to carry as long as the high school lasts.

Taking all of these conditions into consideration I am strongly of the opinion that the system that will give the maximum high school benefits educationally to the greatest number at the lowest rate of taxation is the system which the County Board of Education has adopted, that of having one high school in the south end of the county and one in the north.

C. HENRY ANDERSON,
Richmond.

DR. SMITH ENTERTAINS

Many Friends Are Shown Good Time At Family Residence On Boulevard

A most delightful social gathering of the week was at the beautiful family residence of Dr. I. S. Smith on College Boulevard, Thursday evening when twenty of his immediate friends and associates were delightfully entertained at cards. The visit of Ralph Mitchell in whose honor the event was held, gave Dr. Smith the inspiration for the gathering and all present pronounced the doctor an entertainer of the first water. While the guests had a most pleasant time with cards, refreshments and a most delicious luncheon, with music from the piano furnished much to keep up the life of the evening. Attorney H. G. Nebeker and Dr. A. P. Preston, each did his part toward supplying amusement. William M. Howell ably assisted Dr. Smith in the catering. The following were present:

Joseph Odell, D. H. Thomas, H. Sumner Hatch, Ralph Mitchell, Jesse Earl, Alma Chambers, H. G. Nebeker, O. W. Adams, S. O. Stevens, J. E. Shepard, Jay Smith, P. A. Thatcher, James Larsen, George Torgeson, William Howell, W. M. Jones, J. C. Allen, Dr. A. P. Preston, J. B. Castleton, Roy Rudolph, Dr. I. S. Smith.

NOTICE

The High Priests of the Cache stake will convene Sunday at 10:30 a. m. in the tabernacle. A good attendance is desired and also any other of the priesthood will be welcome.

B. M. LEWIS, President.